

The tergum is of the form which Mr. Darwin anticipated, with lines of growth running generally as in his restoration. Instead of an azygous carina, we have a pair of additional symmetrical capitular valves, a junction formed by their symmetrical free edges continuous with the straight edge of the so-called carinal row of peduncular plates.

I am much inclined to think that the left edge of the specimen is complete, in which case we have a cleft carina, with the lines of growth transverse on each separate half.

The specimen might be reversed: then the narrow upright plate would be a reduced scutum; the so-called second latus a rostral latus; the scutal latus would correspond to the upper latus in *Scalpellum*, and the scutum to the carinal latus. The tergum would have its lines of growth passing, as usual, backwards from the upper and anterior angle, and the capitulum would droop towards the carina, which in this case would be accounted absent in both specimens. In the Antrim example, along the right edge there are some broken fragments, which it would require but little imagination to transform into the remains of a narrow carina; and the direction of the valve, perpendicular to that of the lateral plates, would well account for its frequent loss. This view I suggest as possible, but for the following reasons I am inclined to follow Mr. Darwin.

From the probable position of the animal, principally in the upper part of the peduncle, the peduncle is more likely to have been expanded towards the carinal than towards the rostral aspect; and in the Antrim specimen the upper peduncular plates are much narrowed and compressed to the right hand. Where the valves are fully developed, with no deficiency of lime, the size of the scutum always bears a considerable relation to that of the other valves, and is not likely to be so much reduced. The distinct demarcation of the parietes in the carinæ of several *Scalpella* renders the longitudinal division of this valve a highly probable variation. The genus is not yet sufficiently well known to allow us to come to a decided conclusion.

XXVIII.—*A List of the Orchidaceous Plants collected in the East of Cuba by Mr. C. Wright; with Characters of the new Species.*
By Prof. LINDLEY, F.R.S.

HAVING been favoured by my friend Dr. Asa Gray with a complete set of the Orchids dried by Mr. Wright during his late visit to Cuba, it has appeared to me desirable that some account of them should be published without loss of time; for they serve to show how rich in new species of the Order is the vegetation

of that little-known island, and how much is still open to discovery by the diligent traveller.

Of the 80 species here enumerated 21 are undoubtedly unpublished, while others, such as *Pleurothallis testafolia*, *Microstylis umbellulata* and *spicata*, *Camaridium vestitum*, and *Chloidia vernalis*, have scarcely been seen by any botanist since the time of Swartz. The localities are copied exactly from Mr. Wright's tickets, which seem to have been written at the time the plants were gathered,—a circumstance that gives them much value in all that concerns colour and form. They also serve to establish with certainty the native country of some species previously known only in gardens, where errors so continually occur in that respect. Examples of this will be found in the case of *Masdevallia fenestrata*, *Prescottia colorans*, and *Spiranthes truncata*.

PLEUROTHALLIS *Wilsoni*; (prorepens) folio ovali tridentato caulis longitudine, pedicellis unifloris, bracteis 2 minutis oppositis alteraque sub flore glabro disepalo, petalis oblongis acutis, labello ovato angulato obtuso, capsula ovali glabra.

“S^a. Isabel, on rocks in woods; on trees in dense woods elsewhere.” (668.)

Near *P. angustifolia*, which has serrated petals. There is a specimen from Jamaica, in hb. Hooker, gathered by Wilson.

PLEUROTHALLIS *rubigena*; (mucosa) folio oblongo obtuso marginato pedicello filiformi stricto medio bracteato duplo brevior, ovario triptero obovato, sepalis 2 acuminatis glabris, petalis ovalibus acutis, labello rhomboideo acuminato obtuso trivenio.

“Mountain tops, on trees in dense woods.” (657.)

Differs from *P. acuminata*, Focke, in having much larger leaves, longer pedicels, only 2 sepals, &c. *P. alata*, Rich. and Gal., appears from their unpublished figure to have a large bract beneath each flower.

PLEUROTHALLIS *Grobyi*, Lindl. in Bot. Reg. t. 1797. A solitary specimen, mixed with others under the same number. See *P. longilabris*.

“Top of Loma del Gato, on branches of trees.” A solitary specimen. (651.)

PLEUROTHALLIS *trichophora*; folio ovali obtuso cauli laxo vaginato paulo brevior, racemo longissimo capillari, floribus longe distantibus glabris, sepalis disjunctis ovatis obtuse acuminatis, petalis linearibus acuminatis, labello unguiculato subrotundo ovato 2-crispato, columna cucullata crispa triloba.

“Summit of Loma del Gato, on trees. Flowers dark red.” (659.)

PLEUROTHALLIS *univaginata*; elongata, folio oblongo obtuso abrupte

petiolato caule valido ascendente uniarticulato longe vaginato breviori, racemis folio subæqualibus spatha magna coriacea, bracteis minutis diaphanis, floribus secundis, sepalis 3: anterioribus basi paulo connatis linearibus obtusis 3-veniis, petalis duplo minoribus emarginatis, labello minore obtuso unguiculato medio constricto, columna marginata.

“Filantropia; mountain-top; in large clumps; epiphytal. Flowers light yellow. Sides of Loma del Gato, on trees.” (656.)

In the way of *P. rubens*, *malachantha*, *xanthochlora*, and *Jamiesoni*, but quite distinct.

PLEUROTHALLIS albidia; effusa, folio coriaceo obovato obtuso basi canaliculato angustato cauli biarticulato æquali, pedicellis aggregatis paucifloris capillaribus, bracteis hyalinis cucullatis acutis, sepalis linearibus acuminatis subæqualibus discretis, labello sessili lineari acuto infra medium constricto, columna cucullata crispa.

“Flowers yellowish white, on shaded rocks.” (655.)

Much like *P. octomeriæformis*, Rchb. f., but smaller, with a different lip and petals.

PLEUROTHALLIS rubroviridis; aggregata, folio exacte ovali 3-dentato caule alato breviori, bracteis diaphanis ochreatis obtuse acuminatis patulis, floribus tomentosis 3-sepalis, sepalis subæquilateris intus aphthosis, petalis obtusissimis, labello oblongo membranaceo bicristato, columna marginata.

“Monte Verde; epiphytal. Flowers: outer segments green, inner dark red; labellum with green apex.” (No number.)

One of the crowd to which *Cubensis*, *aphthosa*, and *fætens* belong, but smaller in all its parts than any of them.

PLEUROTHALLIS oblongifolia, Lindl. in Comp. Bot. Mag. vol. ii.

“Summit of Nemanima, on trees.” (616.)

PLEUROTHALLIS prostrata; muscosa, folio lanceolato obtuso caule humifuso bivaginato duplo longiore, pedunculis capillaribus flexuosis folio æqualibus, pedicellis elongatis apice bracteolatis, ovario aspero, sepalis lineari-lanceolatis lateralibus basi connatis, petalis acutis, labello obovato acuto trivenio cucullato.

“Monte Verde, on branches of bushes in dense woods. Flowers greenish purple.” (629.)

One of the largest of its section; leaves an inch and a half long; sepals 4 lines long.

PLEUROTHALLIS hymenantha, Lindl. in Bot. Reg. sub t. 1797.

“Loma del Gato, on trees in dense woods.” (No number.)

PLEUROTHALLIS fallax, Rchb. f. in Bonplandia. (*Dendrobium tribuloides*, W., and probably *Pleur. spathulata*, Ach. Rich. and Galeotti.)

“Faralones; epiphytal. Flowers vermilion-colour. Sepals (two

lower united) tuberculate within on the upper half; lateral petals rugulose within, with innumerable shining facets. Lip curved towards the apex, and ciliate-serrulate on the edges. Petals, lip, and col. about half the length of sepals." (663.)

PLEUROTHALLIS longilabris; muscosa, folio longe petiolato lanceolato acuto marginato pedunculo capillari flexuoso paucifloro brevior, pedicellis elongatis, sepalis 3 linearibus petalisque laceris acutis, labello sepalis æquali pandurato auriculato unguiculato fimbriato secus axin papilloso.

"Dense woods near Monte Verde, on trunks of Palms. Flowers dark red. Monte Verde, on trunks of trees in thick woods. Calyx dark red, especially the veins, with yellowish-green tips; lateral petals small, very light reddish (the midrib deeper), fine streaks on the margin. Labellum spatulate, dark red, also the edges and midrib of the convolute claw." (651.)

Pl. aristata, to which this nearly approaches, is much larger in all its parts, and has a differently formed lip, not at all longer than the petals.

PLEUROTHALLIS testæfolia (*Cymbidium testæfolium*, Swz.); prorepens, rhizomate squamis membranaceis vaginato, folio rotundo-oblongo tridentato basi unifloro, bractea carinata membranacea dorso lacera, sepalis pilosis dorsali brevior, petalis unguiculatis cuneatis, labello oblongo unguiculato margine lacero medio aspero ad basin limbi alte bilamellato, columna apice cucullata crispa.

"Monte Verde; woods; epiphytal. Leaves dark green, speckled with dark brownish red; a broad channel above, in which lies the flower, and a conspicuous mid-nerve below. Sepals dark red, very hairy externally, the apices connivent, and only opening at the sides. Labellum roundish or oval, covered and fringed with large bristles, very dark red or brown. Lateral petals oblanceolate, deep rose. Androecium light red or pink." (648.)

This very remarkable species has no immediate affinity with known species.

PLEUROTHALLIS Cubensis; caule alato, folio coriaceo oblongo, spicis sessilibus subbifloris, bracteis membranaceis ochreatis lævibus, floribus tomentosus 3-sepalis, petalis obtusissimis, labello acuto bilineato.

"No locality." (653.)

Near *Pl. fætens*, but flowers smaller, leaves narrower and not distinctly parallel-veined; sepals half-ovate, not linear, &c.

OCTOMERIA tridentata, Lindl. in Bot. Reg. 1839, misc. 43.

"Summit of Loma del Gato, on trees. Flowers greenish white. Column red at base and apex; also the labellum, except the edge, which is whitish." (654.)

LEPANTHES dorsalis; folio ovato marginato tridentato breve petiolato, caule nigro hispido, pedunculis 2-floris capillaribus folio subæqualibus, bracteis cucullatis ovatis carina hispida, sepalis ovatis æqualibus.....

“Summit of Nemanima, on rocks and trunks of trees.” (662.)

Near *L. Schiedei*. The flowers are not in a state to show the structure of the lip and petals.

LEPANTHES chrysostigma; folio obovato obtuso basi angustato, caule sparse hispido, pedunculis apice distichis folio duplo brevioribus, floribus sessilibus, sepalis ovatis acuminatis divaricatis.....

“Monte Verde; Pinal; in thick woods. Flowers purple. Epiphytal.” (No number.)

In the bud the sepals have a deep yellow stain in the middle.

LEPANTHES fulva; folio ovato-lanceolato erecto obtuso emarginato, caule glabriusculo multo brevioribus, pedunculis aggregatis dense multifloris folio duplo brevioribus, floribus sessilibus, sepalis ovato-subrotundis acutis, petalis bipartitis lobis divaricatis æqualibus linearibus obtusis.

“Monte Verde, in thick woods, on trunks of trees. Sepals dull light reddish; petals orange or dark yellow at base, and with the column and labellum purple.” (No number.)

In the way of *L. Lindleyana* and *andrenoglossa*.

LEPANTHES trichodactyla; folio subrotundo-ovato basi angustato, caule hirsuto, pedunculis aggregatis a basi multifloris folio dimidio brevioribus, floribus secundis pedicellis arcuatis, sepalis ovatis acutis lateralibus semiconnatis, petalis bipartitis laciniis æqualibus filiformibus erectis, labelli lobo medio triangulari acuto lateralibus obtusis semisagittatis.

“Summit of Nemanima, on rocks. Sepals greenish yellow, with a tinge of red (variable); lateral petals diverging into two narrow lobes, deep red or yellowish red, the lower lobes often crossing each other. Labellum forming a kind of 3-lobed hood around the andrœcium, purple. Most of the flowers seem to be abortive or out of season.” (661.)

Flowers large for the genus. Near *L. Pristidis*, Rchb. f.

MASDEVALLIA fenestrata, Lindl. in Bot. Reg.

“Monte Verde, in dense woods. Epiphytal. Flowers dull purple.” (652.)

STELIS ophioglossoides, Swz. Fl. Ind. Occ. p. 1551.

“Loma del Gato, on logs in thick woods. Flowers variable in colour, more or less dark purple in centre, shaded to greenish purple on the edges. Also Monte Verde, in dense woods, on the trunks of trees. Flowers yellowish green, with a tinge of red at base.” (658.)

MICROSTYLIS umbellulata, Lindl. Gen. et Sp. p. 19.

“Sides of Loma del Gato, in damp shady woods.” (613.)

MICROSTYLIS spicata, Lindl. *l. c.*

“Mountain-tops in dense woods. Flowers yellow.” (614.)

BLETIA verecunda, R. Br.

“Sides of Loma del Gato. Flowers light purple.” (641.)

BLETIA patula, Hook. B. M. t. 3518.

“Mount Friendship; steep hill-sides. Flowers purple.” (671.)

BROUGHTONIA sanguinea, R. Br.

“Guantanamo. Epiphytal on bushes on the margin of savannahs. Flowers purple, light at the base, and with darker veins near the apex.” (665.)

DINEMA polybulbon, Lindl. Gen. et Sp. Orch. p. 111.

“On trees in thick woods. Perianth yellow at tip, red towards the base. Labellum white; midrib at the base red. Andrœcium with thin longitudinal red lines, and red at the tip.” (649.)

ISOCHILUS globosum, Lindl. Gen. et Sp. p. 112.

“Loma del Gato, on branches of trees.” (*No number.*)

ISOCHILUS teretifolium, Lindl. *l. c.*

“Monte Verde, in thick woods. Epiphytal. Flowers yellow.” (*No number.*)

ISOCHILUS lineare, R. Br.

“Flower-buds light purple. On trees along mountain rivulets. Monte Verde; epiphytal in dense bunches. Flowers bright purple. Labellum with a darker spot on each side at the same height as the stigma.” (633.)

EPIDENDRUM rivulare (*Amphiglottia carinata*); foliis lineari-lanceolatis, pedunculo brevi paucifloro inter spathas paucas herbaceas carinatas ipsi æquales, sepalis ovali-lanceolatis, petalis linearibus æquilongis, labelli lobis lateralibus semicircularibus laceris intermedio lineari-truncato carinato basi tuberculato.

“La Perla; margin of a mountain rivulet on rocks. Flowers yellowish green, speckled with red. Column tipped with the same. Labellum white or light yellow.” Also “Monte Verde; thick woods. Epiphytal. Calyx and cor. green, speckled with purple or dark red. Labellum white, with a few pink specks.” (644.)

This might be placed almost equally well at the end of the Spathian Epidendrums, because of its herbaceous spathes; but their abrupt transition into bracts, and the lip of the species, lead me rather to refer it to Amphiglots.

EPIDENDRUM umbellatum, Swz. var.

"Monte Verde; dense woods. Epiphytal. Flowers, sepals, and petals reddish green. Labellum light green, adnate to the column." (645 and 646.)

EPIDENDRUM umbellatum, Swz.

"La Perla; mountain sides, on rocks. Flowers light green." (642.)

EPIDENDRUM ramosum, Jacq.

No locality. (630.)

EPIDENDRUM Wrightii (*Amphiglottia holochila*); foliis coriaceis ovato-oblongis obtusissimis, corymbo longe pedunculato, bracteis lineari-lanceolatis pergamenis acutis, labello ovato carinato et tuberculato incurvo nunc utrinque dentato.

"Santa La Madelina. Flowers deep orange." (*No number.*)

A very fine species, related to *E. Skinneri*. My specimen has a stem more than 18 inches high.

EPIDENDRUM variegatum, Hooker.

"Monte Verde; epiphytal, in dense woods. Flowers yellowish green, speckled externally with red; labellum and summit of column white." (635.)

EPIDENDRUM fragrans, Swz.

"Summits of mountains, on trees. Flowers cream-colour. Labellum white, with thirteen red nerves." (636.)

EPIDENDRUM nocturnum, L.

"Monte Verde; woods. Epiphytal. Flowers greenish; petals lighter or white." (*No number.*)

EPIDENDRUM virens, Lindl. Fol. Orch. No. 54.

"Filantropia; on trees high up in dense woods. Flowers greenish red; labellum white, with 5 purple lines at the base on each side, and 7 or 9 on the lower two-thirds of the middle lobe." (*No number.*)

EPIDENDRUM fuscatum, Swartz.

"Monte Verde; in woods. Epiphytal. Flowers dull red, with darker veins. Also Filantropia; on trees along rivulets. Labellum dull purple, the other parts light brown." (628.)

EPIDENDRUM Boothianum, Lindl. Fol. Orch. No. 3.

"Filantropia; on trees in woods." (*No number.*)

EPIDENDRUM diffusum, Swz.

"Rocky banks of mountain rivulets." (*No number.*)

EPIDENDRUM phaeniceum, Lindl. Fol. Orch. No. 98.

"Epiphytal. Perianth dark brownish red. Labellum light red.

dish purple, deeper in the centre, and marked with alternate light and deep lines; lateral segments similarly marked near the base. A deeper line also on each side of the andrœcium." (*No number.*)

EPIDENDRUM cochleatum, L.

"Monte Verde; in dense woods. Epiphytal. Also *Filantropia*; rocky banks of mountain rivulets. Flowers: outer segments yellowish green. Labellum dark red or purple, with greenish veins in the middle. Andrœcium whitish at summit, with red lines at base." (646.)

EPIDENDRUM polygonatum (*Spathium*); foliis lanceolatis acuminatis, pedunculo longo flexuoso spathis herbaceis carinatis acutis vestito unifloro, sepalis acuminatis, petalis brevioribus angustissimis acutis, labello obcordato axi elevata juxta basin 2-dentata.

No locality. (643.)

Something like a straggling, starved, 1-flowered *E. Harrisoniæ*. The scape or peduncle is between 4 and 5 inches long, bends repeatedly at an obtuse angle, and at each bend has a narrow carinate spathe longer than the internode. The stem below the peduncle is about 3 inches long.

BRASSIA caudata, Fol. Orch. No. 5.

"Epiphytal, in dense woods. Flowers light greenish yellow, mottled with reddish brown." (637.)

IONOPSIS Gardneri? Fol. Orch.

"Epiphytal, in hedges. Flowers light purple, with deeper veins." (667.)

ONCIDIUM sylvestre; (*Equitantia*) foliis rigidis linearibus falcatis integris, scapo ramoso radicante, sepalo antico bilobo, dorsali et petalis undulatis retusis mucronatis sessilibus, labelli lobo medio sessili cordato lateralibus multo minoribus postice rectangulis, crista quinqueloba $\frac{3}{4}$, columnæ alis semiovatis acuminatis.

"Monte Verde; thick woods. Flowers very light purple. Terrestrial; growing from thick masses of fallen leaves." (670.)

Very near *O. variegatum*, from which the leaves, anterior sepal, and labellum seem to distinguish it sufficiently.

ONCIDIUM variegatum, Fol. Orch. No. 38.

"Monte Verde; on bushes. Flowers light purple; lateral petals and lateral lobes of labellum with a light brownish spot at base." (668.)

ONCIDIUM luridum β , Fol. Orch. No. 131.

"Epiphytal. Sepals and petals spotted and streaked with yellow and brown, the sepals rather darker." (666.)

ONCIDIUM Lemonianum, Fol. Orch. No. 32.

“Sta Catalina; on bushes of Granadilla. Flowers yellow.” (No number.)

ONCIDIUM usneoides; (Equitans) foliis tenuissimis falcatis scapo unifloro stricto filiformi multo brevioribus, sepalo dorsali minimo cochleari, petalis maximis unguiculatis oblati, labelli lobis lateralibus subrotundis dentatis intermedio cuneato unguiculato emarginato brevioribus, crista maxima quadriloba, columnæ alis erectis semiovatis acuminatis.

“Monte Verde; woods. Epiphytal. Flowers: upper segment small, oblanceolate, white; two lateral suborbicular, unguiculate, white. Labellum with two pairs of lobes and a terminal one, the intermediate smaller, and between the two pairs two yellow carunculae, the lower one larger, bilobed, the upper channelled above. Terminal lobe broader than long, emarginate, spotted with red, as is also the claw and base of the lateral lobes. Andrœcium with a pair of light-purple, wing-like, truncate appendages.” (669.)

This singular species looks, without its flowers, like a bit of *Tillandsia usneoides*. It is perfectly distinct from all the equitant Oncids in the characters above assigned to it.

DICHÆA muricata, Lindl. Gen. et Sp. p. 209.

“Summit of Nemanima; on rocks and trees.” (No number.)

DICHÆA glauca, Lindl. l. c.

“Top of Loma del Gato; on trees.” (No number.)

DICHÆA —, sp. n.? Near *squarrosa*. No flowers.

“Summit of Loma del Gato; pendent on rocks.” (647.)

DICHÆA squarrosa, Lindl. in Plant. Hartweg.

“Monte Verde; woods; on trees.” (No number.)

CAMARIDIUM vestitum (*Cymbidium*, Swz.), Lindl. Gen. et Sp. p. 168.

“Loma del Gato; on trees. Labellum and lateral petals deep pink; upper sepal nearly white, lower and spur dirty white. Also shady mountain-sides, on rocks, in dense bunches.—On Monte Verde. Epiphytal, in dense bunches. Flowers greenish, light towards the base, and with a dull reddish tinge towards the apex. Labellum yellowish white.” (650.)

CÆLIA Bauerana, Lindl. l. c. p. 36.

“Monte Verde; woods. Epiphytal. Flowers white; bracts with a tinge of red.” (637.)

POLYSTACHYA luteola, Hooker, Exot. Fl. t. 103.

“Loma del Gato. Flowers yellowish green; on rocks.” (627.)

GOVENIA lagenophora, Lindl.

“Filantropia; mountain-top, in thick woods. Flowers white; sheath at base full of water.” (631.)

WARCZEWICZELLA discolor, Rehb. f.

“Summit of Nemanima, on trees; mountain-sides, on rocks.” (No number.)

LYCASTE ciliata, Lindl. in Bonpl. Oct. 5, 1856.

No locality. (634.)

MAXILLARIA crassifolia.

“Shaded mountain-sides, in dense bunches on rocks.” (638.)

MAXILLARIA pallidiflora, Hooker, in Bot. Mag. t. 2806.

“Farallones; on trees, in bunches. Sepals and upper petals yellowish; lip and column white; two lower sepals resembling a cow's horns, and with the broad oblong labellum forming a short blunt spur.” (632.)

COMPARETTIA falcata.

“Mountain-tops, on trees.” (664.)

VANILLA claviculata, Swz.

“Monte Verde; in dense woods, climbing high on trees. Flowers light dull red. Labellum light yellow, with a white margin. Column adhering to the labellum more than half its length, reddish towards the base.” (672.)

HABENARIA maculosa, Lindl. Gen. et Sp. p. 309.

“Filantropia. Flowers pure white. Hill-sides.” (625.)

SAUROGLOSSUM tenue; foliis pluribus radicalibus ovatis acutis petiolis æqualibus, scapi vaginis membranaceis acuminatis adpressis, spica 2-6-flora, bracteis apice subulatis ovario æqualibus, petalis spatulatis acutis serratis, labello elongato deflexo canaliculato basi gibboso apice subrotundo-ovato, clinandrio membranaceo cucullato 2-partito laciniis inæqualiter bidentatis.

“Monte Verde; in thick woods. Flowers white.” (622.)

A very distinct form of this small genus, now known to consist of three well-marked species. The third, as yet unpublished, is *S. distans*, a Bolivian plant collected by Bridges.

CRANICHIS monophylla, Lindl. in Orch. Linden.; var. foliis geminis brevius petiolatis.

“Loma del Gato; damp shady woods.” (621.)

CRANICHIS pauciflora, Swz.

“Filantropia; grassy hill-sides. Flowers: outer segment of perianth greenish white, inner white.” (No number.)

CRANICHIS muscosa, Swz.

“On a rocky islet in a mountain rivulet. All parts of the flower pure white, except the labellum, which has numerous green specks on the inner side.” (620.)

PRESCOTTIA colorans, Lindl. Gen. et Sp. p. 454.

“Summit of Loma del Gato. Flowers light green.” (626.)

PRESCOTTIA pellucida; foliis 2 radicalibus subrotundo-oblongis planis denticulatis petiolis 3-plo longioribus, scapo arcte vaginato, spica brevi densa, bracteis ovario longioribus acuminatis, sepalis oblongis petalisque filiformibus reflexis, labello cucullato apice paululum producto.

“Loma del Gato. Flowers greenish or white, and pellucid. Labellum deep green, hooded and arched over. The andrœcium is next the axis, and yet I can see no twist in the ovary.” (*No number.*)

STENORHYNCHUS orchiioides, Richard.

“Filantropia. Flowers carmine. In thick woods.” (618.)

SPIRANTHES elata, Rich.

“Santa Isabel, in dense woods. Perianth: outer segments green, inner with green claws, the tips greenish yellow, or with a tint of red instead of yellow.” (619.)

SPIRANTHES truncata, Lindl. Gen. et Sp. p. 470. no. 22.

“Summit of Loma del Gato, in damp woods. Flowers greenish; lateral segments and upper one at the apex reddish.” (*No number.*)

PHYSURUS hirtellus, Lindl. Gen. et Sp. p. 501.

“Summit of Nemanima. Sepals greenish; upper petals white, spathulate. Labellum white, with the two lobes narrow and curved backward in the shape of horns.” (624.)

PHYSURUS plantagineus, Lindl. *l. c.* 503.

“La Perla. Flowers white. In dense woods.” (623.)

PELEXIA setacea, Lindl. Gen. et Sp. p. 482.

“Wooded mountain-tops. Flowers light greenish. Labellum white or yellowish.” (617.)

CHLOIDIA vernalis, Lindl. Gen. et Sp. p. 484.

“Filantropia; in dense woods. Only one specimen found.” (*No number.*)

POGONIA macrophylla; (*Eupogonia*) foliis ovatis cordatis internodiis æqualibus, spica stricta multiflora, bracteis amplexicaulibus herbaceis inferioribus foliaceis.

“Nemanima. Calyx dark greenish purple. Cor. greenish. La-

bellum purple at tip, and on each side of a medium greenish-yellow stripe, edges greenish. Column purple at tip." (615.)

Stem 9 or 10 inches high, erect; leaves 2-3 inches long. The same plant occurs among Linden's collections, but no locality is attached to my specimen. This is the largest of the published species. There is one very like it in Schomburgk's Guiana collections, but my specimens of it are scarcely sufficient for publication.

N.B. *Pogonia Cubensis*, Rehb. f., found in Cuba by Pöppig, is not in Wright's Collection.

XXIX.—*Description of Camptonyx, a new Indian genus of Terrestrial Shells.* By W. H. BENSON, Esq.

[With a Plate.]

CAMPTONYX, nov. gen., nobis.

Testa pileiformis, oblique conica, apice libero subspirali, oblique incurvato, versus latus dextrum spectante; anfractibus $1\frac{1}{2}$, ultimo pæne totam testam efformante; costa dorsalis carinæformis subspiralis sulcum interiorem tegens, ab apice usque ad marginem dextrum descendens; apertura maxima, mediana, symmetrica, regulariter ovata, integra, omni latere expansa.

C. Theobaldi, nobis.

Testa (supina) cornucopiam simulante, tenui, concentrice rugosa, purpureo-fusca, dorso ad latus sinistrum compressiusculo, costa carinæformi subspirali, sulco postico adjecto, ab apice usque ad marginem dextrum aperturæ descendente; apice obtuso; apertura ovali, intus purpureo-lutescente, nitida, peristomate acuto.

Long. 10; diam. dorsali $4\frac{1}{2}$ mill.; apert. 8 mill. longa, 6 lata.

Ad latera jugi montis "Girnar" dictæ, Peninsulæ Guzeratensis, invenit W. Theobald junior.

This singular shell, sent to me by Mr. W. Theobald, jun., as a cap-shaped *Succinea*, was found by him in abundance on the central peak of Mount Girnar in Kattiwâr, on the peninsula which separates the Gulfs of Cutch and Cambay. He states that these hills form an amphitheatre, with a central crateriform clump, the peak rising to an altitude of 2500 feet. A piece of the weathered rock forwarded by him contains, in a space of 2 inches square, twenty-six young individuals adhering most tenaciously to the surface, like Limpets or *Ancylis*, with indications of the adherence of several larger specimens. The rock sent is a small-grained syenite, with a few specks of mica. A gigantic *Succinea*, 24 millimetres in length, and 15 in breadth, and which occurred of a size larger by $\frac{1}{10}$ th of an inch, was found abundant by Mr. Theobald on the same peak.

Had *Camptonyx* been found in a marine locality, it would